

SOV/137-58-12-25014

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 12, p 141 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Saratovkin, D. D.

TITLE: On the Contact Melting of Elements Which Form Solid Solutions (O kontaktnom plavlenii veshchestv, dayushchikh tverdyye rastvory)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Fizika, 1958, Nr 2, p 176

ABSTRACT: The author explains the results of experiments on contact melting of elements described in the article by Savintsev and Avericheva (RZhKhim, 1958, Nr 15, abstract 49566) without applying Frenkel's hypothesis on the interaction between similar and dissimilar atoms. The case of the binary system of components forming a continuous series of solid solutions is examined. The phase diagram has a minimum on the solidus curve at the T_k temperature. Mutual diffusion is possible upon contact of these elements, and a thin layer of solid solution with a varying concentration of the two components is formed between the contacting crystals. A solid solution is unfailingly formed in this layer and its composition corresponds to the minimum on the solidus curve. At a temperature $> T_k$ the solid solution must melt. In this way contact melting of elements which form solid solutions can

Card 1/2

SOV/137-58-12-25014

On the Contact Melting of Elements Which Form Solid Solutions

be explained by the mutual diffusion of contacting components.

A. K.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Saratovkin, D. D. and Kulikov, V. A. SOV/139-58-4-23/30

TITLE: On the Crystallisation at the Surface of a Super-Saturated Solution Under the Effect of an Electric Field
(O kristallizatsii na poverkhnosti peresyshchennogo rastvora pod deystviyem elektricheskogo polya)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Fizika, 1958, Nr 4, pp 140-143 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Paper presented at the Inter-University Conference on Dielectrics and Semiconductors, Tomsk, February, 1958. A. V. Shubnikov (Refs 1 and 3) described the following experiment: if a drop of ammonium chloride is put on a slightly heated slide, the formation of typical crystalline dendrites can be observed under the microscope at the edges of the drop, which grow and fill up the entire field of vision; in the space which is free of dendrites there is never a spontaneous occurrence of new crystallisation centres. The picture is completely different if immediately after observation of visible dendrites any charged body is placed near to the drop, for instance a comb which has been rubbed on hair. In this case new centres of crystallisation form which grow into cross-like skeletons

Card1/3

SOV/139-58-4-23/30

On the Crystallisation at the Surface of a Super-Saturated
Solution Under the Effect of an Electric Field

of an obviously different origin than the originally formed dendrites. To get a better picture of the phenomena the authors of this paper carried out several experiments and as a result of this they express the hypothesis that the formation of new crystallisation centres is caused by the bombardment of the surface of the drop with dust particles, which are always present in the air and become charged by the electric field. Several experiments were made to verify this hypothesis, one of which consisted of applying the source of the field not from the top but from the bottom where the glass of the slide was located between the field and the drop. It was found that in this case no new centres formed and, therefore, the authors consider their hypothesis confirmed. There are 4 references, all of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

SOV/139-58-4-23/30

On the Crystallisation at the Surface of a Super-Saturated
Solution Under the Effect of an Electric Field

ASSOCIATION: Novosibirskiy institut sovetskoy kooperativnoy
torgovli (Novosibirsk Institute of Soviet Co-operative
Trading)

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1958

Card 3/3

SARATOVKIN, D.D.; KULIKOV, V.A.; KAUSHANSKAYA, F.I.

Stereoscopic observations of skeletal and dendritic forms of
crystal growth. Izv. TPI 95:206-216 '58. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Predstavleno professorom doktorom A.A.Vorob'yevym.
(Crystals--Growth)

MELIK-GAYKAZYAN, I.Ya.; SARATOVKIN, D.D.; KLISS, A.G.

Effect of pectin on the crystallization of ammonium chloride.
Izv. TPI 95:372-377 '58. (MIRA 14:9)
(Pectin) (Ammonium chloride crystals--Growth)

POSPELOV, G.L.; KAUSHANSKAYA, P.I.; SARATOVKIN, D.D.

Formation of crystalline "veins-walls" at the frontal encounter of
the diffusion of reagents. Zap. Vses.min.ob-va 90 no.4:382-390
'61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Sibirskoye otdeleniye AN SSSR.
(Crystals--Growth) (Diffusion)

8/564/57/000/000/014/029
D258/D307

AUTHORS:

Gorodetskiy, A. P., and Saratovkin, D. D.

TITLE:

Dendritic crystal forms appearing during anti-skeletal growth

SOURCE:

Rost kristallov; doklady na Pervom soveshnanii po rostu kristallov, 1956 g. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957, 190-198

TEXT: A theoretical summary of crystal growth on dislocations is first given, including the reasons for the appearance of dislocations. The present authors studied the growth of CdI_2 crystals obtained by the exchange reaction of KI and $Cd(NO_3)_2$ presence of other ions in the solution promoted the formation of screw dislocations. The growing crystals escaped through the zone in the solution impoverished in CdI_2 either by skeletal growth which passed into dendritic growth, or by (antiskeletal)

Card 1/2

Dendritic crystal...

S/564/57/000/000/014/029
D258/D307

spiral growth which passed into tubular or lamellar growth. Such "layer dendrites" may lead to the formation of thin plates oriented in parallel and separated by the solvent and protuberances appearing on screw dislocations. "Lamellar dendrites," in which some layers achieve greater or lesser horizontal spread, are frequently encountered. There are 12 figures.

Card 2/2

~~SARATOVKIN~~
SARATOVKIN, P.A.; YESIKOV, S.T.; starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik.

The problem of determining the volume of production in communications enterprises. Vest.sviazi 16 no.11:20-21 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Nachal'nik laboratorii ekonomiki svyazi Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva (for Saratovkin).
(Telephone) (Telegraph)

KATS, A., kand. tekhn. nauk; SARATOVKIN, Ye., inzh.

Complete dismantling of motorbus bodies during repairing.
Avt. transp. 37 no.9:20-22 S '59. (MIRA 12:12)
(Motorbuses--Maintenance and repair)

L 11201-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM 3
 ACC NR: AP6002865 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/024/0021/0021
 INVENTOR: Grinblat, M. P.; Bartashev, V. A.; Klebanskiy, A. L.; 29
 Chernyavskaya, T. L.; Prona, V. N.; Sokolov, Ye. I.; Sharov, V. N.; B
 Saratovkina, T. I.
 ORG: none
 TITLE: Preparative method for diaryl- or dialkyl-chlorophosphazobis(perfluoroalkyl)phosphines. Class 12, No. 176896 [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber im. Academician S. V. Lebedev (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)]
 SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 24, 1965, 21
 TOPIC TAGS: organic phosphorus compound 44.55
 ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for a preparative method for diaryl or dialkyl-chlorophosphazobis(perfluoroalkyl)phosphines [sic]. Diaryl- or dialkyl-phosphorus trichlorides are reacted with bis(perfluoroalkyl)aminophosphines in the presence of tertiary amines at -60 to -40C in an inert solvent, such as benzene. [SM]
 SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 09Oct64/ ATD PRESS: 4/72
 Cord 1/1 UDC: 547.419.1.07

1. 24517-66 EWT(1)/EWT(2)/EWP(1)/T LJP(c) WW/PO/RM

ACC NR: AP6009512

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/005/0021/0022

AUTHOR: Grinblat, M. P.; Klebanskiy, A. L.; Bartashev, V. A.; Prona, V. N.; Chernyavskaya, T. L.; Sokolov, Ye. I.; Sharov, V. N.; Markova, V. I.; Saratovkina, T. I.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of phosphonitrile derivatives. Class 12, No. 179311 [Announced by the All-Union Scientific-Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka)]

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 5, 1966, 21-22

TOPIC TAGS: phosphonitrile, phosphonitrile derivative

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued describing a method for synthesizing phosphonitrile derivatives by the interaction of organophosphorus compounds with sodium azides in a solvent or with ammonia followed by treatment with chlorine and tertiary amine during cooling. To obtain phosphonitrile derivatives with alternating substituents at the phosphorus atom, dialkyl(diaryl)-chlorophosphazobis-(perfluoro alkyl)phosphines are suggested for use as initial organophosphorus compounds. [LD]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 18Jan65

Card 1/1 BLC

UDC: 547.419.1.07

BARANOVSKIY, V.I.; SARATOVSKIY, E.G.

Methods and techniques for measuring rock pressure on models
made of similar materials. Ugol' 34 no.7:37-38 J1 '59.
(MIRA 12:10)

(Subsidence (Earth movements)--Electromechanical analogies)

ASTAKHOV, A.S.; SARATOVSKIY, E.G.

Use of the linear programming method to solve problems about the best places for capital investments and selection of working conditions in mines. Gor. i ekon. vop. razrab. ugol'. i rud. mest. no.1:281-291 '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Mine management)

ORLOV, R.V.; SARATOVSKIY, E.G.

Calculation techniques and cybernetics in mining engineering. Ugol'
37 no.3:11-15 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo.
(Mining engineering) (Cybernetics)

GONCHAREVICH, I.F., kand.tekhn.nauk; SARATOVSKIY, E.G., kand.tekhn.nauk;
BISHELE, I.V., inzh.

Optimizing the processes of vibratory transportation by using a
digital computer. Mekh. i avtom. v gor. prom. no.3:242-252 '63.
(MIRA 16:10)

ASTAKHOV, A.S., kand. ekon. nauk, ; SARATOVSKIY, E.G., kand.
tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOVA, Z.V., red.

[Methods of selecting optimum variants in the overall
design of the development of ore basins and the annual
planning of the mining industry using linear programming]
Metodika vybora optimal'nykh variantov pri kompleksnom
proektirovanii razvitiia basseinov i godovom planirovanii
gornogo proizvodstva s pomoshch'iu lineinogo programmiro-
vania. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela im. A.A.Skochinskogo,
1964. 38 p. (MIRA 18:9)

34678
S/129/62/000/002/003/014
E193/E383

18.1130

AUTHORS: Saratovskiy, L.N., Engineer and Lyashenko, V.S.,
Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Professor (Deceased)
and Abramovich, M.D., Candidate of Technical Sciences
TITLE: Improving the impact strength of stainless, chromium-
bearing steels

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no. 2, 1962, 28 - 32

TEXT: The object of the present investigation was to find
means of increasing the low (frequently 1.5 kgm/cm²) impact
strength of the normalized steel 1X16C2M52 (1Kh16S2MB2)
(0.16% C, 1.78% Si, 0.44% Mn, 16.3% Cr, 0.88% Mo, 1.78% Nb).
To this end, hot-forged specimens of this steel were subjected
to a treatment entailing water-quenching from 700 - 1 200 °C,
followed by plastic deformation (forging) at 200 - 600 °C and
1.5 to 2 hours annealing at 700 - 1 100 °C, followed by
quenching, and the effect of variation of various parameters
of this treatment on the mechanical properties and structure of
this steel was studied. The annealing temperature (after the
initial quenching and plastic deformation) was found to have the
Card 1/3

Improving the impact strength

S/129/62/000/002/003/014
E193/E383

most pronounced effect. This is illustrated in Fig. 2, where the hardness (HB, top curve) and impact strength (a_k , kgm/cm^2 - bottom curve) are plotted against the annealing temperature. The results of other experiments can be summarized as follows.

1) The optimum treatment consists of water- or air-quenching from 1 100 - 1 200 °C, plastic deformation (30 - 40% reduction) carried out at any temperature between 200 and 600 °C and 1.5 to 2 hours annealing at 850 - 900 °C, followed by fast cooling. The data reproduced in Table 2 show that the improvement in a_k

(from 1.5 to about 11 kgm/cm^2) brought about by this treatment is attained without impairing other properties of the steel 1Kh16S2MB2. The impact strength of steels 1X25T (1Kh25T) and OX13MB405 (OKh13MV4FB) can also be increased by this treatment

to 19 and 11.2 kgm/cm^2 , respectively.

2) The treatment described above lowers the ductile-to-brittle transition temperature of the steels studied. This is demonstrated in Fig. 4, where a_k (kgm/cm^2) of brittle (i.e. normalized at

Card 2/5

S/129/62/000/002/003/014

Improving the impact strength E193/E383

900 °C) and ductile specimens is plotted against the test temperature (Curves 1 and 2, respectively).

3) The increase in impact strength brought about by the treatment studied is most likely associated with the changes in the structural state of the grain-boundary regions caused by plastic deformation and recrystallization, with precipitation of intermetallic compound $Fe_2(Mo, Nb)$ and, possibly, with the formation of a mosaic structure.

4) The optimum treatment can be simplified by replacing the first quenching operation by cooling the specimen to the hot-working temperature or by omitting this step altogether and relying only on plastic deformation followed by recrystallization annealing. This treatment can be applied to any stainless steel of the ferritic type.

There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 2 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 3/5

L 12691-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWP(m)/BDS AFETG/ASD (PF-4 JD/HW 65
 ACCESSION NR: AP3003444 S/0129/63/000/007/0015/0017 63

AUTHORS: Saratovskiy, L. N.; Abramovich, M. D.; Volodin, Ye. N.

TITLE: Effect of cold plastic deformation and recrystallization on
certain properties of 1Kh16S2MB2 steel 14

SOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 7,
 1963, 15-17

TOPIC TAGS: cold plastic deformation, recrystallization, 1Kh16S2MB2
 steel

ABSTRACT: Steel 1Kh16S2MB2 was aged at 600 C for 500, 1000, and 1500
 hours: a) after normalization at 900C and b) after heating at 1200C
 and water cooling, cold plastic deformation and annealing at 850C
 for 1.5 hours. It was found that with an increase of the aging time
 the hardness of the steel increases somewhat and results of impact
 tests decrease but not less than 3.2 kgm/cm² which is higher than be-
 fore the aging process. That means that the material is prepared
 for continuous work at a high temperature. Tensile tests of a round
 3-mm diameter and a rectangular (0.6 x 8mm) specimen in normal tem-
 Card 1/2

L 12691-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3003444

perature, on the PM-500 machine, were carried out, and time-extension tests confirmed the authors' conclusion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables. 2

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 02Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ML

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SARATOVSKIY, V.G. (Truskavets)

Shortcomings in the methods of selecting patients for spa treatment.
Vrach. delo no.11:119-123 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(LABOR AND LABORING CLASSES--MEDICAL CARE)

BAYKALOV, I.K.; SARATOVSKIY, V.G.

Active manifestation of latent forms of diabetes mellitus. Sbor.
nauch. rab. vrach. san.-kur. uchr. profsciuzov no.1:219-223 '64.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Kurort Truskavets.

SARATOVSKIY, V.G.

Fourth Conference of Physicians of Ukrainian Health Resorts with
Mineral Drinking Waters. Vop. kur., fizioter. i lech. fiz. kul't.
26 no.4:377-383 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Zamestitel' nachal'nika Truskavetskogo territorial'nogo
kurortnogo upravleniya profsoyuzov, USSR.
(UKRAINE: MINERAL WATERS)

SARATOVTSOVA, R.G.; SAFRONOV, V.I.; DEKAPOLITOV, I.P. (Kiyev);
NAROZHNYI, V.B., inzh.; BERDICHEVSKIY, L.N., inzh. (Nevosibirsk)

Concerning the article "Uniform safety engineering regulations
for electric power distribution networks." Energetik 13
no.11:33-34 N '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Starshiy inzh. PTE Kaliningradenergo (for Saratovtseva).
2. Nachal'nik sluzhby setey REU Kaliningradenergo (for Safronov).
3. Nachal'nik Darnitskogo setovogo rayona Yugo-Zapadnoy
zheleznoy dorogi (for Dekapolitov). 4. Kiyevenergo (for
Narozhnyy). 5. Priobskiy seti (for Berdichevskiy).

SARAU, A.

Rapid mounting of tower cranes. p. 2. CONSTRUCTORUL. (Ministerul
Constructiilor si Industriei Materialelor de Constructii si Uniunea
Sindicatelor de Salariati din Intreprinderile de Constructii) Bucuresti.
Vol. 7, no. 285, July 1955.

So. East European Accessions List Vol. 5, No. 9 September, 1956

SARAVANIA, Z.; KOLAJOVIC, R.

Proposals for solution of the problems of forest pastures. p. 449.

NARODNI SUMAR. (Društvo sumarskih inženjera i tehničara Bosne i Hercegovine)
Sarajevo, Yugoslavia. Vol. 13, no. 7/8, July/Aug. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC Vol. 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960.

Uncl.

SARAVANJA, Josip, inzh. (Zagreb, Drziceva 79b)

Design of installations for oil heating. Tekhnika Jug 17
no.12:2305-2310 D '62.

1. Inzenjer termodinamickar Instituta za aerodinamiku i
termodinamicka istrazivan ja pri tvornici "Ventilator", Zagreb.

SECRET
ANOROV, S.N.; SARAVAYSKIY, M.L.

New method of sealing cast iron water pipe socket joints with rubber packing rings. Vod. i san. tekhn. 1 no.2:18-21 My'55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Pipe fittings)

SAF 5/15/50
CHODERA, J; SARAVEC, C.

Contribution to the method of pupillometry. Cas. lek. česk.
89 no.35-36:977-979 1 Sept. 1950. (CML 20:1)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of the Medical Faculty of
Charles University in Prague (Head--Prof. V. Laufberger, M.D.)

HOLUBAR, J.; KOHLIK, E.; SARAVEC, C.

Relation of conduction velocity of peripheral nerve fibers to their length. Biol listy 31 no.3-4:174-180 Jan 51.(CML 21:5)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology of the Medical Faculty of Charles University, Prague (Head--Prof.V.Laufberger,M.D.).

SARAVEC, C.

Polarization adaptometer with the introduction to the method of
adaptometry. Biol.listy 31 no.3-4:256-260 Jan 51. (CJML 20:5)

1. Of the Institute of Physiology (Head--Prof.V.Laufberger,M.D.),
of the Medical Faculty of Charles University, Prague.

VAS, Karoly; KOLLO, Andrasne; SARAY, Tamas

Instrumentalized grading of raw material for the production of canned and quick-frozen green peas. Elalm ipar 18 no.8/9: 275-280 Ag-S '64.

1. Chair of Food Technology and Microbiology, College of Horticulture and Viticulture, Budapest.

SARAY, V.

"Improvement of the Domestic Cultivation of Apricots by Using Both Michurin Biology and New Agromomic Methods", P. 44, (AGRARTUDOMANY, Vol. 6, No. $\frac{1}{2}$, Jan/Feb. 1954, Budapest, Hungary)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 1, Jan. 1955, Uncl.

SARAYEV, A., kapitan

This is the way success was achieved. Voen.vest. 41 no.10:82-85
0 '61. (Artillery—Problems, exercises, etc.) (MIRA 15:2)

SOV/124-58-11-12819

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 133 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Skvortsov, A. A. , Krasnitskiy, G. A. , Sarayev, A. S.

TITLE: On the Exchange of Heat and Moisture Above Water Surfaces (O teploobmene i vlagoobmene nad vodnymi poverkhnostyami)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Sredneaz. un-ta, 1954, Nr 58, pp 3-41

ABSTRACT: A study of the problem of the determination of evaporation from a water surface is made on the basis of experimental data. The observations were performed on a large water reservoir in Central Asia. The observation points were situated at the center of the water reservoir, at distances of 10, 25, and 100 m from the left bank and 25, 50, and 100 m from the right bank, and also at the shoreline itself. At each observation point the humidity of the air was determined by means of psychrometers at elevations of 200, 100, 50, 25, and 10 cm and just above the water level. Evaporators (GGI-3000) were set up at the center of the water reservoir and on the embankment. The observational results of 109 days, extending from May to November 1952, were subjected to analysis. Evaporation calculations were performed by A. A. Skvortsov's method, according to which a graph of the vertical

Card 1/2

SOV/124-58-11-12819

On the Exchange of Heat and Moisture Above Water Surfaces

moisture-content distribution is plotted against height. The moisture contents for 10-cm intervals were taken from the graph; these values were used to find the mean moisture content of the layer. The intensity of evaporation was computed by means of Skvortsov's formula from the difference between the mean moisture content and the moisture content at an elevation of 200 cm. The results obtained were correlated with the readings of the evaporators. On individual days significant divergences were found between the evaporation figures thus obtained. However, the mean magnitude of the divergence over the entire observational period amounted to only 10 percent. A number of conclusions are set forth relative to the nature of the evaporation in various parts of the water reservoir. The evaporation decreases with increasing distance from the banks and increasing water depth. Within the 10-m band nearest the shore and a depth up to 1 m the evaporation is 10-15 percent greater than at points with greater depths. The observational data obtained are also used to determine the values of the evaporation according to the Davydov, Maklyak, Zaykov, and Tikhomirov formulas. It is found that the numerical results obtained according to the Tikhomirov, Skvortsov, and Maklyak formulas agree fairly closely with one another; hence, these formulas are recommended for evaporation computations under conditions similar to those encountered in the tests.

M. Ye. Berlyand

Card 2/2

sov/84-58-9-45/51

AUTHOR: Sarayev, E., Aviation Technician, First Class

TITLE: Premium Payments Need Systematization (Uporyadochit' Premial'nuyu oplatu)

PERIODICAL: Grazhdanskaya aviatsiya, 1958, Nr 9, p 35 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author complains about inconsistencies in the distribution of incentive premiums and the preference given to administrative overhead at the expense of those who do the actual work. He advocates a proper consideration for the personnel directly connected with and responsible for the production performance.

Card 1/1

VLASOV, V.S.; YEREMIN, A.S.; ROZOV, B.S.; SARAYEV, I.P.

Electron tube-transistor amplifying sections with parallel
feedback. Prib. i tekhn. eksp. 9 no.5:139-142 S-O '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

IL'INA, M.; KONDRATOV, V. (Anzhero-Sudzhensk); SHEBANOV, V.(g.Kolomna);
SARAYEV, P.; MAKSUDOVA, V., inzh.

For one hundred billions. Izobr.i rats. no.4:54 Ap '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Sotrudnik mnogotirazhnoy gazety "Zavodskaya pravda," Khar'kov (for Il'ina).
2. Starshiy inzhener po izobretatel'stvu tresta Anzherugol' (for Kondratov).
3. Sotrudnik zavodskoy gazety Kolomenskogo teplovozostroitel'nogo zavoda im. Kuybysheva (for Shebanov).
4. Predsedatel' oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, g.Chita (for Sarayev).
5. Respublikanskiy sovets Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, g.Baku (for Maksudova).
(Technological innovations)

YEGUNOVA, M.; SARAYEV, P.

Vladimir Shubin's initiative. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.1:16-17 Ja
'61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Chita—Machinery industry—Production standards)
(Labor productivity)

SARAYEV, P.

The best innovations have been developed by team work. Izobr.i
rats. no. 4:21 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Predsedatel' oblastnogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo obshchestva
izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov, Chita.
(Chita Province--Mining engineering--Technological innovations)

1ST AND 2ND ORDER PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

SARAYEV, P.I. 15

ca

The effect of carbon monoxide, ethylene and potassium permanganate on the development and yield of hemp. P. I. Sarayev. *Chemization Socialist Agr. (U. R. S. R.)* 1958, No. 10, 32-39. —Treating the seed of hemp with CO or C₂H₄ had a pos. effect on the germination, early growth, heading, flowering, maturity and yield of the plant. The gases had an especially beneficial effect on the roots. The dil. KMnO₄ treatment showed some pos. effect on the speeding up of the development of the hemp. J. S. Joffe

ASB-55.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

REGIONAL BOWLING

REGIONAL BOWLING

SARAYEV, P. I.

"Cultivation of Medicinal Plants," (Kul'tura Lekarstvennykh Rasteniy),
Moscow, Medgiz, 1952. 346 pages.

L 18552-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6002308

SOURCE CODE: UR/0141/65/008/006/1248/1249

AUTHOR: Sarayev, S. I.

ORG: Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics, AN SSSR (Institut radiotekhniki i elektroniki AN SSSR)

TITLE: Variation of spectral density of oscillations in SHF oscillators

SOURCE: IVUZ. Radiofizika, v. 8, no. 6, 1965, 1248-1249

TOPIC TAGS: SHF oscillator, electronic oscillator

ABSTRACT: The conventional 2-oscillator method of spectral-density measurement has two drawbacks: (1) It requires a high-Q rejecting filter and (2) It requires a rather high stability of the oscillators being tested. This article briefly describes a new method which does not require the rejecting filter and, in some cases, is free from the second drawback. The method is based on elimination, from the measurement process, of low-frequency phase fluctuations by means of a phase-lock AFC system. A block diagram and pertinent formulas are presented. "The author wishes to thank M. Ye. Zhabotinskiy for a discussion and advice." Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 9 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 01Apr65 / ORIG REF: 003

Card 1/1

UDC: 621.373.029.64

GENKIN, S.R., inzh.; SARAYEV, S.P., inzh.; TRUNOV, V.B., inzh.

Results of inspecting electric mine equipment. Bezop.truda v prom.
9 no.4:7-9 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

SARAYEV, S.V., inzh.; KALYUZHNYI, G.A., inzh.; VTORUSHIN, F.S., tekhnik

Manufacture of mesh-reinforced concrete arches (shells) with a
two-way curvature in Novosibirsk. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.10:465-
467 0 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(Novosibirsk—Roofs, Shell)

SARAYEV, V. N.

"Laboratory Research on Certain Problems in Cathodic Shielding", p 297, in the Monograph "Investigation and Use of Petroleum Products", edited by N. G. Puchkov, Gostoptekhizdat, Moscow-Leningrad, 1950,

SARAYEV, V.P.

A study of the absorption of gases by magnesium and calcium. V. P. Sarayev. J. Tech. Phys. (U.S.S.R.) 2, 442-0(1932).—Mg absorbs only ionized N₂ or H₂. At higher temps. Mg gives off absorbed N₂, Ca absorbs more. Absorption by Ca is not proportional to ionization.
P. H. Rathmann

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

KONSTANTINOV, N.N.; SARAYEV, V.P.; SAVENKOV, N.I.

Time rates for filling and emptying vertical cylindrical tanks. Neft.
khoz.34 no.7:51-56 J1 '56. (MLRA 9:10)
(Petroleum--Storage)

SARAYEV, V.P.

ALEKSANDROV, A.M.; ALEKSEYEV, T.S.; KONSTANTINOV, N.N.; PAVLOVSKIY, A.N.;
LOSHAK, V.I.; SARAYEV, V.P.; YEFREMOVA, T.D., vedushchiy red.;
POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

[Computing volumes of petroleum products; manual for technical
personnel of tank farms] Kolichestvennyi uchet nefteproduktov;
rukovodstvo dlia tekhnicheskogo personala nefteskladov. Moskva,
Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo nef. i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1958.
330 p. (MIRA 11:8)

(Petroleum products)

EPSHTEYN, D.I.; TSYGANKOVA, A.M.; SARAYEV, Yu.D.

Establishment of norms for machine-tool operations based on consolidated norms reduced to a single line. Mashinostroitel' no.11:
37-39 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

(Factory management)

SARAYEVA, A.N.

KOLESOV, V.I., professor (Leningrad, ul. Kuybysheva 3, kv. 5); MAKAROVA,
Ye.M.; SARAYEVA, A.N.

Efficient use of antibiotics and bacteriophage control during the
treatment of infected wounds [in Russian]. Vest.khir.
76 no.3:13-21 Apr '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Iz Vsesoyuznogo khirurgicheskogo nauchnogo tsentra - prof. V.I.Kolesov)
- 1-4 Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta im. akad. I.P.Pavlova
(WOUNDS AND INJURIES, complications,
infect. antibiotic & bacteriophage ther. (Rus))
(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use,
wds. infect. (Rus))

KOLESOV, V.I., prof., FIGURINA, T.D., SARAYEVA, A.N.

Clinical and bacteriological observations of the use of antibiotics
in purulent surgical diseases [with summary in English]. *Khirurgiya*
34 no. 1:31-36 Apr '58 (MIRA 11:7)

1. Iz fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - prof. V.I.
Kolesov) i Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akademika
I.P. Pavlova.

(ANTIBIOTICS, therapeutic use

purulent dis., abscesses & infected wds., indic. (Rus))

(INFECTION, therapy

antibiotics in purulent dis., abscesses & infected
wds. (Rus))

L 02330-67 EWT(1)/T RO/JK

ACC NR: AR6022385 (//) SOURCE CODE: UR/0397/65/000/024/0052/0052

AUTHOR: Buletov, P. K.; Zlydnikov, D. M.; Fedosayev, G. B.;
Khan-Fimina, V. A.; Sareyeva, A. N.

26
2.5
B

TITLE: Treatment of patients with various inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs with garlic phytoncides

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Farmakologiya. Toksikologiya, Abs. 24.54.401

REF SOURCE: Sb. Morfol., fiziol. i patol. organov, dykhaniya. L. 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: respiratory system disease, microorganism contamination, pharmacognosy, therapeutics, phytoncide

ABSTRACT: The effect of volatile fractions and tissue juice of garlic on microorganisms (white, golden and lemon-yellow staphylococcus, hemolytic streptococcus, secondary type of pneumococcus, enteric bacteria, proteus, blue pus rods, and yeastlike fungi of the Candida type) frequently found in the sputum in lung diseases was investigated in vitro. An emulsion 0.1 ml of a 24 hr culture (500 million microbial bodies in 1 ml of physiological solution) was placed on the surface of a solid nutritive medium in 3 cups. 1 g of ground garlic was introduced

Card 1/2

UDC: 615.32

L 02330-67

ACC NR: AR6022385

into the first cup and 0.1 ml of garlic tissue juice was introduced into the second cup; the third cup served as a control. The bactericidal action of the garlic preparations in relation to all microorganisms was established by the presence of a sterile zone. Bactericidal action was not reduced with the addition of euspiran (3 drops/1 ml) to garlic tissue juice. 122 patients with acute pneumonia, aggravated chronic pneumonia, and chronic bronchitis were treated with inhalations of garlic tissue juice diluted in a physiological solution or a 0.25% novocaine solution (1:3). The course of treatments was 8 to 40 inhalations. A good or favorable effect was found in 106 patients (86.7%). The addition of antibiotics or sulphamides to the garlic tissue juice did not influence the therapeutic effect. Garlic inhalations by 34 chronic pneumonia patients with Candida infection of the lung complications produced a positive clinical effect in 26 patients (76.5%); decrease or disappearance of Candida fungus cells in the sputum was noted in 16 patients (47%). A. Gladkikh. [Translation of abstract].

SUB CODE: 06

na
Card 2/2

PALANT, B.L.; FINTIKTIKOVA, R.P.; VEREZUB, L.G.; LOMONOSOVA, L.A.;
KHARMATS, R.Z.; SARAYEVA, G.M.

Parapertussis bacilli isolated in foci of whooping cough
and their characteristics. Zhur. microbiol., epid. i immun.
42 no.9:31-36 S '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Khar'kovskiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok imeni Mechnikova
i Ukrainskiy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey. Submitted
February 14, 1964.

SOV/48-23-6-16/28

AUTHORS:

Sbitnikova, I. S., Spivak, G. V., Sarayeva, I. M.

TITLE:

Electron Microscopy of the Temperature Variations of the
Magnetic Microstructure of Ferromagnetics (Elektronnaya mikro-
skopiya temperaturnykh izmeneniy magnitnoy mikrostruktury ferro-
magnetikov)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,
Vol 23, Nr 6, pp 734 - 737 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the introduction, older works (Refs 1,2) by the authors and
others are mentioned, in which an electron-optical method is
described, by means of which an image of the magnetic micro-
fields is obtained by secondary electrons. Although the micro-
fields have a field strength of about 10^4 Oe, the images are of
poor quality. In the present paper experiments, which were
carried out for the purpose of developing methods of investi-
gating magnetic microstructure, are described. Particular
account is taken of the use of secondary emission microscopes
for the investigation of the dynamics of thermal processes. On
the basis of results obtained by other investigations (Refs 4,5),
the damaging of the object surface by electron steel and the
decrease of this damage is discussed. The secondary emission

Card 1/3

Electron Microscopy of the Temperature Variations of the SOV/48-23-6-16/28
Magnetic Microstructure of Ferromagnetics

microscope used in the investigations dealt with has already been described in detail by another of the authors' paper (Ref 2); it has an anode voltage of not more than 10 kv. Three pictures (Figs 1,2) are given as examples. The structure recorded by means of a metal microscope is compared with its magnetic contrast, and information is obtained concerning the formation of the magnetic contrast. The whole-metal construction of a secondary emission microscope, which was worked out for the purpose of avoiding the occurring aberration, is then described. By means of this instrument the authors investigated the influence exercised by temperature upon the magnetic microstructure. Experiments carried out with cobalt monocrystals show a sudden change of the domains with temperature. The additional device constructed for the purpose of heating the object is briefly described, and, finally three pictures (Fig 4) are shown as examples of structural domain changes at various temperatures. There are 4 figures and 8 references, 5 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

Electron Microscopy of the Temperature Variations of the SOV/48-23-6-16/28
Magnetic Microstructure of Ferromagnetics

ASSOCIATION: Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gos. universiteta im. M. V.
Lomonosova (Physics Department of Moscow State University imeni
M. V. Lomonosov)

Card 3/3

SARAYEVA, I M.

71

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5526

Vsesoyuznoye soveshchaniye po magnitnoy strukture ferromagnetikov, Krasnoyarsk, 1958.

Magnitnaya struktura ferromagnetikov; materialy Vsesoyuznogo soveshchaniya, 10 - 16 iyunya 1958 g., Krasnoyarsk (Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances; Materials of the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, Held in Krasnoyarsk 10 - 16 June, 1958) Novosibirsk, Izd-vo Sibirskogo otd. AN SSSR, 1960. 249 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya. Komissiya po magnetizmu pri Institute fiziki metallov OFMN.

Resp. Ed.: L. V. Kirenskiy, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: R. L. Dudnik; Tech. Ed.: A. F. Mazurova.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for researchers in ferromagnetism and for metal scientists.

Card 1/11

71

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

COVERAGE: The collection contains 38 scientific articles presented at the All-Union Conference on the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances, held in Krasnoyarsk in June 1958. The material contains data on the magnetic structure of ferromagnetic materials and on the dynamics of the structure in relation to magnetic field changes, elastic stresses, and temperature. According to the Foreword the study of ferromagnetic materials had a successful beginning in the Soviet Union in the 1930's, was subsequently discontinued for many years, and was resumed in the 1950's. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

3

Shur, Ya. S. [Institut fiziki metallov AN SSSR - Institute of Physics of Metals, AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. On the Magnetic Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances

5

Card 2/11

4

Magnetic Structure (Cont.)

SOV/5526

- Zaykova, V. A., and Ya. S. Shur [Institute of Physics of Metals AS USSR, Sverdlovsk]. Effect of Elastic Stresses on the Magnetic Structure of Crystals of Iron Silicide 39
- Sbitnikova, I. S., G. V. Spivak, and I. M. Sarayeva [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. Temperature Changes of the Magnetic Microstructure of Ferromagnetic Substances Detected With the Aid of a Secondary Electron Emission 41
- Degtyarev, I. F., and V. D. Dylgerov [Institute of Physics, Siberian Branch AS USSR, Krasnoyarsk]. Dynamics of the Domain Structure in Rotating Magnetic Fields 47
- Krinchik, G. S. [Physics Department of the Moscow State University]. New Magneto-Optical Method of Studying the Domain Structure of Ferromagnetic Substances 51

Card 4/11

S/058/61/000/012/060/083
A058/A101

AUTHORS: Sbitnikova, I.C., Spivak, G.V., Sarayeva, I.M.

TITLE: Temperature variations of the magnetic microstructure of ferromagnetics detected by means of secondary electron emission

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no. 12, 1961, 384, abstract 12E694 (V sb. "Magnitn. struktura ferromagnetikov", Novosibirsk, Sib. otd. AN SSSR, 1960, 41 - 46)

TEXT: Using the technique worked out earlier (RZhFiz, 1954, no. 9, 10419; 1956, no. 10, 29163; 1957, no. 12, 30558), magnetic microfields set up by martensitic needles in a steel specimen were observed in a secondary-emission electron microscope. Weakening of these fields with increasing temperature was observed. A change in and weakening of domain-scattering fields on the hexagonal surface of a Co single crystal incident to heating to 240°C was also observed.

N. Serov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

TELESNIN, R.V.; SARAYEVA, I.M.; SHISHKOV, A.G.

Magnetic anisotropy of films obtained by the simultaneous effect of an external magnetic field and the oblique incidence of a molecular beam. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 17 no.5:693-697 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

L 37715-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5001239

S/0126/64/018/005/0691/0696

AUTHOR: Telesnin, R. V.; Il'icheva, Ye. N.; Sarayeva, I. M.

21
20
β

TITLE: The dispersion of anisotropy in normal uniaxial films

SOURCE: Fizika metalloy i metallovedeniye, v. 18, no. 5, 1964, 691-696

TOPIC TAGS: Permalloy film, magnetization, anisotropy, dispersion of anisotropy, easy magnetization, hard magnetization

ABSTRACT: The distribution of the anisotropy field and the direction of the axis of easy and hard magnetization in Permalloy films were studied by the magneto-optical method. The films were sprayed in the presence of an external magnetic field by inclining the incidence of the molecular beam of metallic vapor onto the surface. The dependence of H_k on the angle of incidence of the molecular beam is given. The dependence of H_k on the angle of incidence of the molecular beam is given by the formula $H_k = A \cdot \tan^2 \theta$, where A is a constant, and A - magnitude of the anisotropy field in the external magnetic field. Although the angle of dispersion of H_k in the investigated films was small.

Card 1/2

L 37715-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5001239

it was possible to consider these films as normal uniaxial, according to the value of the ratio of H_c/H_k (H_c = coercive force) and the formation of the hysteresis loop. The dispersion of the axis of easy and hard magnetization is described by the Gauss function

$$\Phi\left(\frac{t}{\sigma}\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_0^t e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt.$$

$t = \frac{\sigma}{\sigma}$; σ = dispersion. It was established that the direction of the axis of easy magnetization coincided with the direction of the domain boundaries after the film was demagnetized along the axis of hard magnetization. Orig. art. has 6 equations and 6 figures

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy gosuniversitet im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 55

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2 *mb*

L 50958-65 EWT(1)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(1)/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EEC(b)-2/EWP(s)/EWP(d)
 Pt-7/P1-L LJP(c) MJW/JD/GG
 ACCESSION NR: AP5011436 UR/0048/85/029/004/0586/0590

AUTHOR: Telesnin, R.V., Sarayeva, I.M.; Shishkov, A.G.

52
B

TITLE: Anisotropy of thin Permalloy films, produced by a field or by oblique incidence of the molecular beam /Report, Second All-Union Symposium on the Physics of Thin Ferromagnetic Films held in Irkutsk, 10-15 July 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 4, 1965, 585-590

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic thin film, magnetic anisotropy, permalloy, magnetic property

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present work was to investigate the magnetic anisotropy of Permalloy films deposited in vacuo in the presence of a magnetic field and with oblique incidence of the molecular beam. The aim was to determine how the effects of these two anisotropy-causing factors supplement each other, for it is of interest to know the rules governing the summation of the anisotropies

Card 1/2

L 50958-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5011436

resulted in series of deposit spots in which the film was deposited at different angles in steps from 0 to 20°, i.e., a sort of deposition matrix. The films were deposited in a vacuum 10^{-6} mm Hg at room temperature. The results are presented graphically in the form of curves of the relative angle of the easy axis and the resultant anisotropy versus the defining deposition angles. On the basis of the experimental results it is concluded that the anisotropy energy induced by oblique incidence and the anisotropy energy induced by a field are additive (as vector quantities). Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, SC

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

ACC NR: AP6004479

SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/66/030/001/0095/0098

AUTHOR: Telesnin, R.V.; Sarayeva, I.M.; Rybak, Ye.N.; Shishkov, A.G.

ORG: Physics Department, Moscow State University im. M.V. Lomonosov (Fizicheskiy fakul'tet Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta)

TITLE: On the contributions of different factors to the induced anisotropy of thin iron-nickel films [Transactions of the Second All-Union Symposium on the Physics of Thin Ferromagnetic Films held at Irkutsk 10 July to 15 July, 1964]

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.30, no.1, 1966, 95-98

TOPIC TAGS: ferromagnetic film, magnetic thin film, iron, nickel, permalloy, magnetic anisotropy, magnetostriction, ordered alloy,

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the work was to determine the relative contributions of directed ordering of pairs of ferromagnetic atoms and unrelaxed magnetostrictive stresses to the induced magnetic anisotropy of thin iron-nickel films. Iron-nickel films of different composition were deposited at 2×10^{-5} mm Hg in a 500 Oe magnetic field at the rate of 400 Å/min onto optically polished glass substrates heated by radiation to different temperatures. The films were annealed in a magnetic field, and their magnetic anisotropy constants at different temperatures were measured with a torsion magnetometer, all without breaking the vacuum. For most of the films the anisotropy constant decreased with increasing temperature, although in some cases an

Card 1/2

L 15422-66

ACC NR: AP6004479

increase in anisotropy with increasing temperature was observed at temperatures above the deposition temperature. The anisotropy constant at fixed measuring temperature (19°) was plotted against the deposition temperature and was compared with the theoretical anisotropy due to magnetostrictive stresses calculated with the theory of F.G.West (J.Appl.Phys., 35, 18 (1964)). Except for the films deposited at room temperatures, the theoretical and experimental anisotropy constants for the nickel films were in good agreement. The anisotropy constants of the alloy films were greater than predicted by the magnetostriction theory. The excess anisotropies were compared with the calculations of M.Prutton and E.M.Bradley (Proc. Phys.Soc., 75, No.4, 484.577 (1960)) based on the Neel-Taniguchi theory of directed ordering of pairs of iron atoms in the face-centered cubic Ni-Fe lattice. According to this theory, the anisotropy constant should be proportional to the square of the iron concentration in the alloy. Such a dependence of the residual anisotropy constant on the iron concentration was observed; the experimental parabola corresponded to a coupling constant of 2.3×10^{-16} erg. which is within the limits set by T.H.Van Vleck (Phys.Rev., 52, 1178 (1937)). It is concluded that the anisotropy of nickel films is due mainly to magnetostrictive stresses that cannot relax because of the adhesion of the film to the substrate, and that both magnetostrictive stresses and directed ordering of iron atom pairs contribute to the magnetic anisotropy of iron-nickel alloy films. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas and 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 20

SUM DATE: 00

ORIG. REF: 000

OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2

SARAYEVA, I.P.; STYSKINA, T.V.

New medical furniture. Med. prom. 15 no.3:49-51 Mr '61.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy
apparatury i instrumentov.

(MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS)

SARAYEVA, I.P.; TIKHOMIROVA, A.V., inzhener; KUTINOVA, Ye.P., inzhener

Instruments for pediatric eye surgery. Vest.oft. no.6:86-87
'61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov. 2. Starshiy inzhener Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov. (for Sarayeva).
(PEDIATRICS) (EYE, INSTRUMENTS AND APPARATUS FOR)

BOBROV, B.S.; BERKOS, K.P., prof.; SARAYEVA, I.P.

New set of instruments for conducting tuberculin reactions,
vaccination and revaccination by the intradermal method. Sov.
med. 25 no.4:122-124 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta eksperimental'noy
khirurgicheskoy apparatury i instrumentov (dir. M.G. Anan'yev)
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i Instituta tuberkuleza
Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR (dir. V.F. Chernyshev).

(~~TUBERCULIN~~-TESTING)

(VACCINATION—EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

SARAYEVA, M.V.; GITER, N.M.; PODVERBNAYA, M.S.; CHUGUNOVA, M.I.

Reduce the great variety of grades in canned food.

Kons. i ov. prom. 16 no.6:34 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:8)

1. Kamyshinskiy konservnyy zavod.

(Food, Canned)

SOV/137-58-8-18102

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 8, p 270 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Gur'yev, S. D., Zaychikova, L. G., Ioffe, V. P., Sarayeva, N. F.,
Lutchenko, N. N.

TITLE: Increasing the Precision of the Methods of Determination of Lead
in Lead Concentrates (Utochneniye metodov opredeleniya svintsa
v svintsovykh kontsentratakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchn. tr. Gos. n. -i. in-t tsvetn. met, 1958, Nr 14,
pp 9-20

ABSTRACT: The results of experiments in the study of the effect of Ba,
Ca, SiO₂, and SO₄ impurities on the determination of large
quantities of Pb in Pb concentrates are described. The optimum
analytical conditions are described. Methods for the determina-
tion of Pb by the molybdate method in Pb concentrates contain-
ing $\leq 3\%$ of barite, also the determination of Pb by the chromate
method with $< 4\%$ SO₄ in the concentrate are adduced.

1. Lead ores--Impurities 2. Lead--Determination P. K.

Card 1/1

AUTHORS: Gur'yev, S. D., Sarayeva, N. F. SOV/32-24-10-10/70

TITLE: The Colorimetric Determination of Tin in Metallic Lead With Phenylfluoron (Kolorimetricheskoye opredeleniye olova v metallicheskom svintse s fenilfluoronom)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1958, Vol 24, Nr 10, pp 1195-1196 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: V. A. Nazarenko and N. V. Lebedeva (Ref 1) pointed out that the fluorons react only with tetravalent tin. In the present paper the colorimetric conditions worked out by L. B. Ginzburg and E. P. Shkrobot (Ref 2) are used. The extraction of tin from lead and other interfering admixtures was carried out using cupferron. Special experiments were carried out in order to detect the optimum acidity in the extraction of the tin cupferronate. It was found that tin is extracted completely at an acidity of 0,3 - 0,6 n (nitric acid) if three extractions are carried out. In the tin extraction antimony has to be oxidized to the pentavalent stage. It was found that in the extraction from 20 ml the lead content must not surpass 500 mg, since a greater quantity influences the completeness of the extraction. The determination method

Card 1/2

SOV/32-24-10-10/70
The Colorimetric Determination of Tin in Metallic Lead With Phenylfluoron

was carried out on a series of samples, and the lead samples (with tin) were analyzed colorimetrically with phenylfluoron as well as volumetrically and iodometrically. A description of the analytical procedure is given which shows that the optical density of the solution was measured with a light filter Nr 4 and a colorimeter ~~FEK-M-54~~. There are 2 tables and 5 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov
(State Scientific Research Institute of Nonferrous Metals)

Card 2/2

5(2)

AUTHORS:

Gur'yev, S. D., Sarayeva, N. F.

SOV/32-25-7-8/50

TITLE:

Definition of Small Amounts of Calcium and Magnesium in
Metallic Lead (Opredeleniye malykh kolichestv kal'tsiya i
magniya v metallicheskom svintse)

PERIODICAL:

Zavodskaya laboratoriya, 1959, Vol. 25, Nr 7, pp 795-798 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The described method is based upon a complexometric titration of calcium with murexide and the sum of calcium + magnesium with ~~microchrome~~ black. The colorimetric method with titanium yellow was applied for the direct determination of magnesium. The decomposition of weighed-in lead took place according to GOST 2076-48. An extraction of diethyl dithiocarbamate with chloroform was carried out for the separation of the ion residues of heavy metals. Results are given of the determination of calcium (Table 1) after the complexometric titration, and after the removal of lead by extraction. A description is also given for the determination of calcium by means of the flame photometric method (Table 2) after an acid decomposition of the sample and of amalgamation on the one hand, and by means of complexometric titration with trilon B after a sample

Card 1/2

Definition of Small Amounts of Calcium and Magnesium
in Metallic Lead

SOV/32-25-7-8/50

amalgamation and a preceding extraction of heavy metals on the other hand. The flame photometric analysis was carried out in the spektral'naya laboratoriya Gintsvetmeta (Spectral Laboratory Gintsvetmet). The course of the analysis for the determination of calcium and magnesium is described. The mentioned analyses were carried out with various lead samples, in which the colorimetric measurement took place visually and by means of the photocolormeter FEK-M with a green light filter (results of the analysis see Table 3). The above mentioned extractions of the admixtures took place after their precipitation with sodium carbamate at pH = 4 - 5. Amounts up to 80 g of arsenic do not disturb the colorimetric measurement of magnesium (Table 4). There are 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tsvetnykh metallov (State Scientific Research Institute for Heavy Nonferrous Metals)

Card 2/2

GUR'YEV, S.D.; SARAYEVA, N.F.

Photocolorimetric determination of antimony in tungsten
concentrates. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:37-40 '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Antimony—Analysis) (Tungsten—Analysis)

GUR'YEV, S.D.; SARAYEVA, N.F.

Colorimetric determination of tin in antimonial lead. Sbor.
nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:48-52 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Tin—Analysis) (Lead-antimony alloys—Analysis)

SARAYEVA, N.F.; MAKSIMOVA, Z.N.

Photometric method of copper determination in tailings
from the flotation of complex metal ores. Sbor. nauch.
trud. Gintsvetmeta no.23:341-343 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; KAZACHENKO, N.F.; YAROSLAVSKAYA, N.V.;
RAYKHSHTADT, G.N.; SHVARTSMAN, M.N.

Studies on results of smallpox vaccination. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:
189-196 Mr-Apr '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny
i sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Sverdlovskogo rayona
Moskvy.

(SMALLPOX)

MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; KOZACHENKO, N.F.; YAROSLAVSKAYA, N.V.;
RAYKESHTADT, G.N.; SHVARTSMAN, M.N.

Study of the results of smallpox vaccination. Report No.2.
Vop. virus. 6 no.5:573-576 S-O '61. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii, mikrobiologii i gigiyeny i
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya Sverdlovskogo rayona Moskvyy.
(SMALLPOX)

MASTYUKOVA, B.N.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; KOZACHENKO, N.F.

Utilization of the hemagglutination inhibition reaction for the
titration of antimeasles antibodies. Vop.virus 7 no.4:114-116
Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i
mikrobiologii.
(MEASLES) (BLOOD--AGGLUTINATION) (ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)

MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; KHESIN, Ya.Ye.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; SUMAROKOV, A.A.;
PORUBEL', L.A.

Nature of intracellular inclusions in measles. Vop. virus. 8
no.1:27-31 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemio-
logii i mikrobiologii i Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut virusnykh preparatov.
(MEASLES VIRUSES) (PATHOLOGY, CELLULAR)

DEMIDOVA, S.A.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; FADEYEVA, L.I.

Hemagglutinating activity of measles virus. Vop. virus
no.6:701-706 N-D '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut virusologii imeni D.I. Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR i
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii,
Moskva.

SOLOV'YEV, V.D.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; YAROSLAVSKAYA, N.V.; SARAYEVA, N.T.

Mechanism of antismallpox immunity. Report No.4: Production of antibodies during the formation of specific insusceptibility. Vop. virus. 9 no.2:143-148 Mr-Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Kafedra virusologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya RSFSR.

SOLOV'YEV, V.D.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; YAROSLAVSKAYA, N.V.; SARAYEVA, N.I.

Possibility of experimental transformation of smallpox virus into vaccine virus. Vop. virus. 10 no.3:307-315 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra virusologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii.

SOLOV'YEV, V.D.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; SUMAROKOV, A.A.; SARAYEVA, N.T.;
GUTKINA, A.V.

Mechanism of antismallpox immunity. Report No.6 Role of
antigen in the phenomena of specific insusceptibility.
Vop. virus. 10 no.5:583-589 S-O '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Kafedra virusologii Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey i Moskovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut epidemio-
logii i mikrobiologii.

SARAYEVA, N.T.; MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; IGNAT'YEVA, G.V.; LEDENEVA, A.G.;
KHLIABICH, G.N.

Serological analysis of the clinical and epidemiological
effectiveness of various γ -globulin doses in the prevention
of measles. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.11:
44-48 N '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii. Submitted
June 4, 1965.

IGNAT'YEVA, G.V.; SARAYEVA, N.T.; KHROMETSKAYA, T.M.; LIDENEVA, A.G.;
MASTYUKOVA, Yu.N.; NESTEROVA, T.P.; ALAFUZOVA, S.B.; YERSHOVA, A.S.;
BARANOVA, T.V.; BEKLEMESHEVA, Ye.D.; SHIPOVA, Ye.P.; SUKHANOVA, R.V.;
KHLIYABICH, G.N.; KHANTSIS, S.S.

Clinical and epidemiological effectiveness of a reduced dose of
 γ -globulin (1.5 ml) in seroprophylaxis of measles. Zhur.mikrobiol.,
epid. i immun. 42 no.12:57-61 D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Moskovskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii; Institut viru-
sologii imeni Ivanovskogo AMN SSSR; Moskovskaya sanitarno-epidemiolo-
gicheskaya stantsiya; Rybinskaya sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya
stantsiya; Vladimirskaia sanitarno-epidemiologicheskaya stantsiya i
Ob'yedinennaya detskaya poliklinika, Makhachkala.

KHADEYEV, V.A.; SARAYEVA, O.P.

Determination of small quantities of fluorine by the modified
volumetric Starck method. Uzb.khim.zhur no.3:11-14 '61.
(MIRA 14:11)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
(Fluorine--Analysis)

SARAYEVA, S. M.

SARAYEVA, S. M., VINOGRADOVA, V. D., PODSEY, L. K., MANDRIK, E. V. and SHITIKOV, K. G.

"Resistance of the organism and some peculiarities of the metastatic period."

report submitted for the European Conference on Tumor Biology (ECC),
Warsaw, Poland
22-27 May 1961

SARAYEVA, V. V.

...oxidized by molecular oxygen

4

●

14

32